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(54) **REMEDICATION OF TELEVISION SIGNALS
USING A NETWORK BACK-CHANNEL**

USPC 370/230, 252, 347, 394, 395; 348/461,
348/466, 468; 725/135, 136, 139, 140, 142;
714/756, 758, 759, 784, 785, 793

See application file for complete search history.

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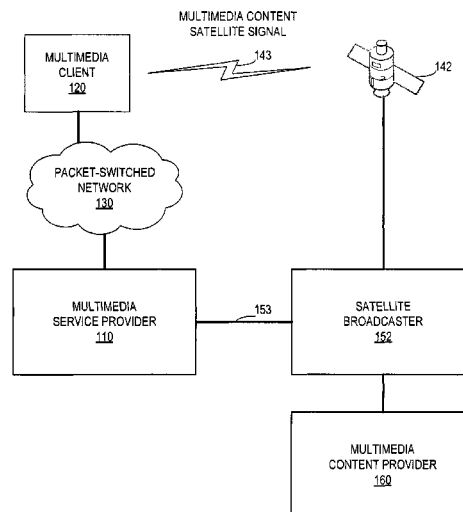
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for remediating broadcast digital television signals is disclosed. A television signal is buffered by a multimedia client, and analyzed for errors. If errors are detected, replacement data for the corrupted data are requested from a service provider using a network back-channel. The replacement data are obtained from the broadcasting entity and sent back to the multimedia client. The replacement data are used to generate and display a faultless version of the digital television signal.

11 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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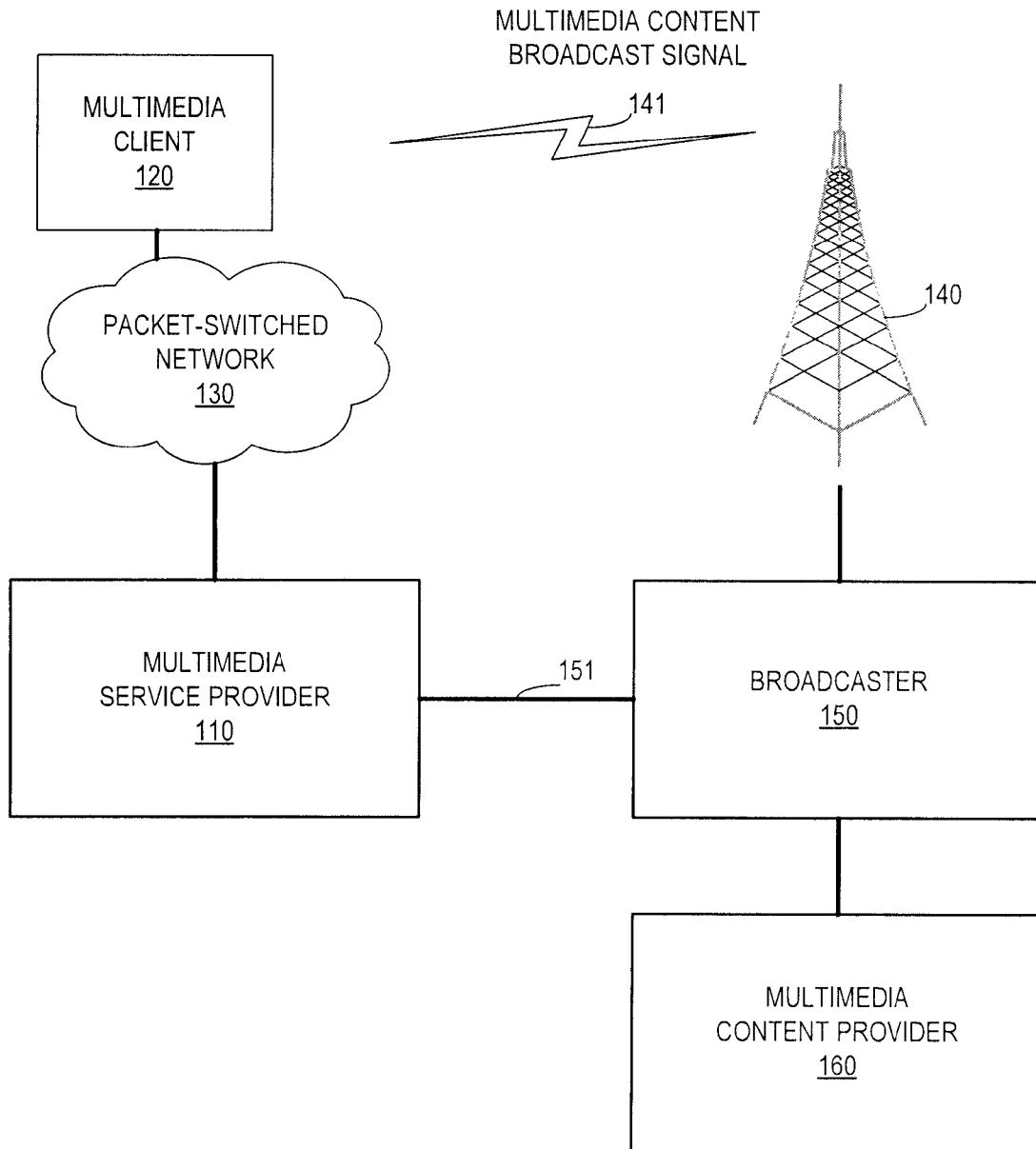


FIG. 1

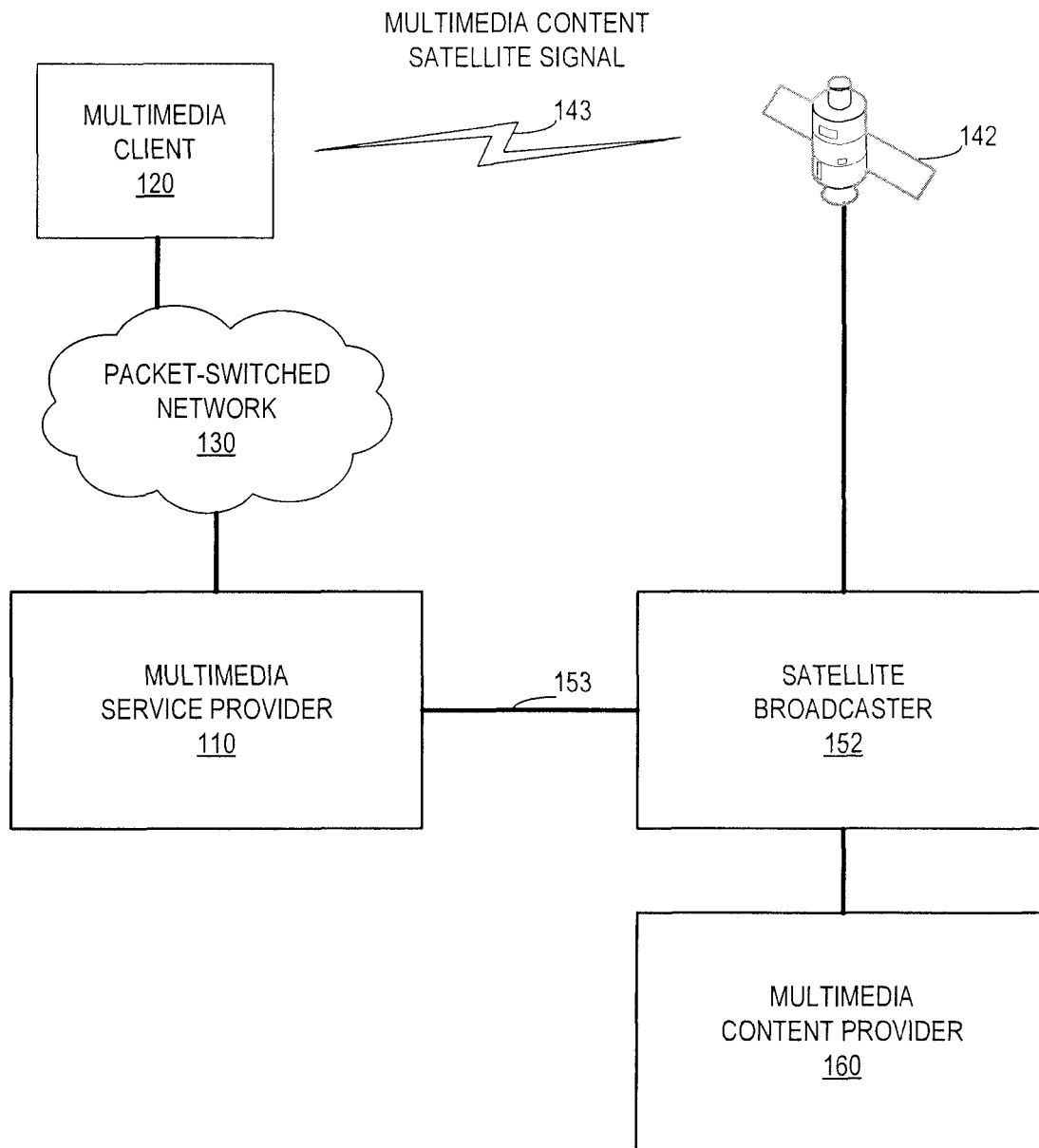


FIG. 2

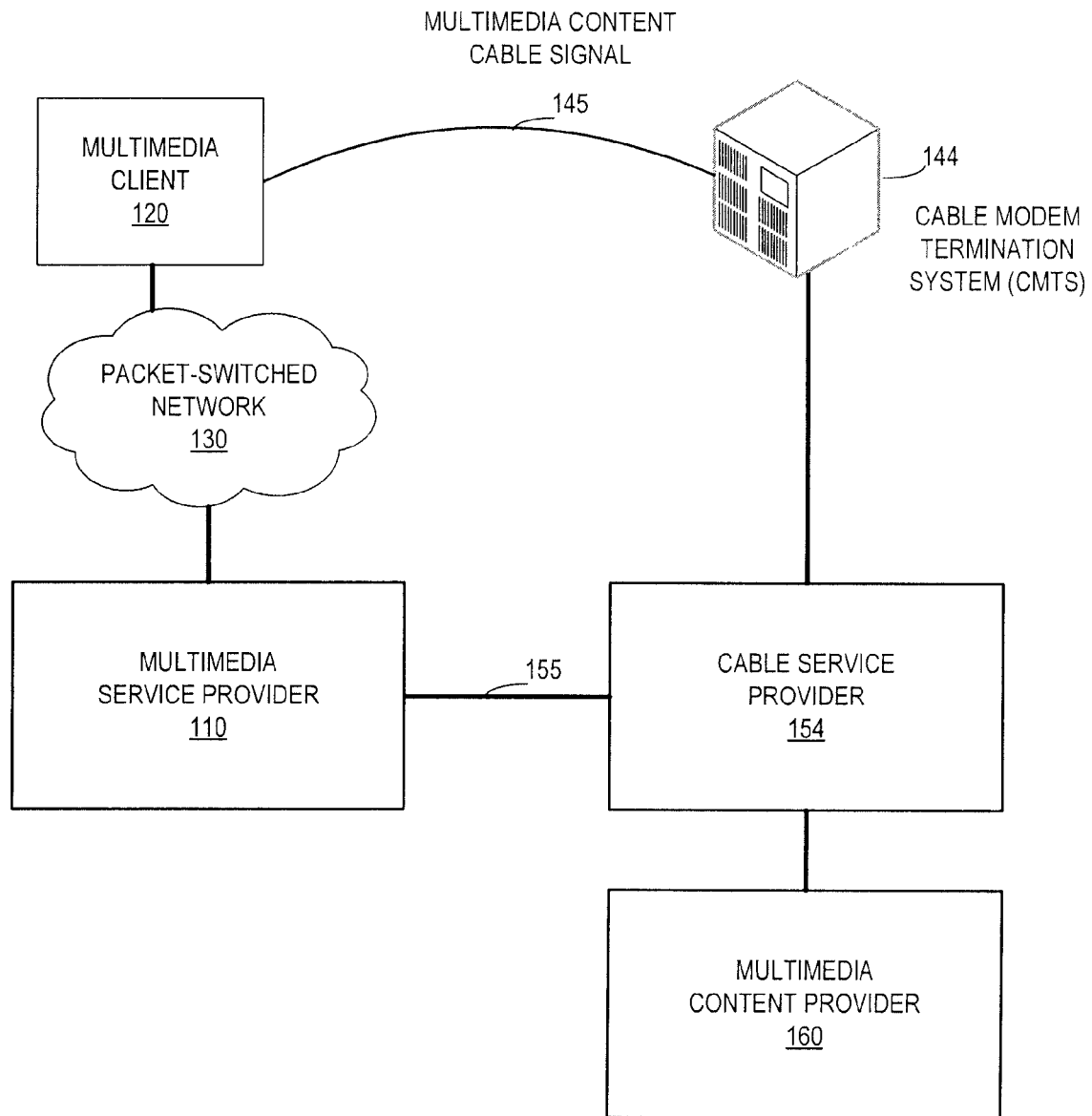


FIG. 3

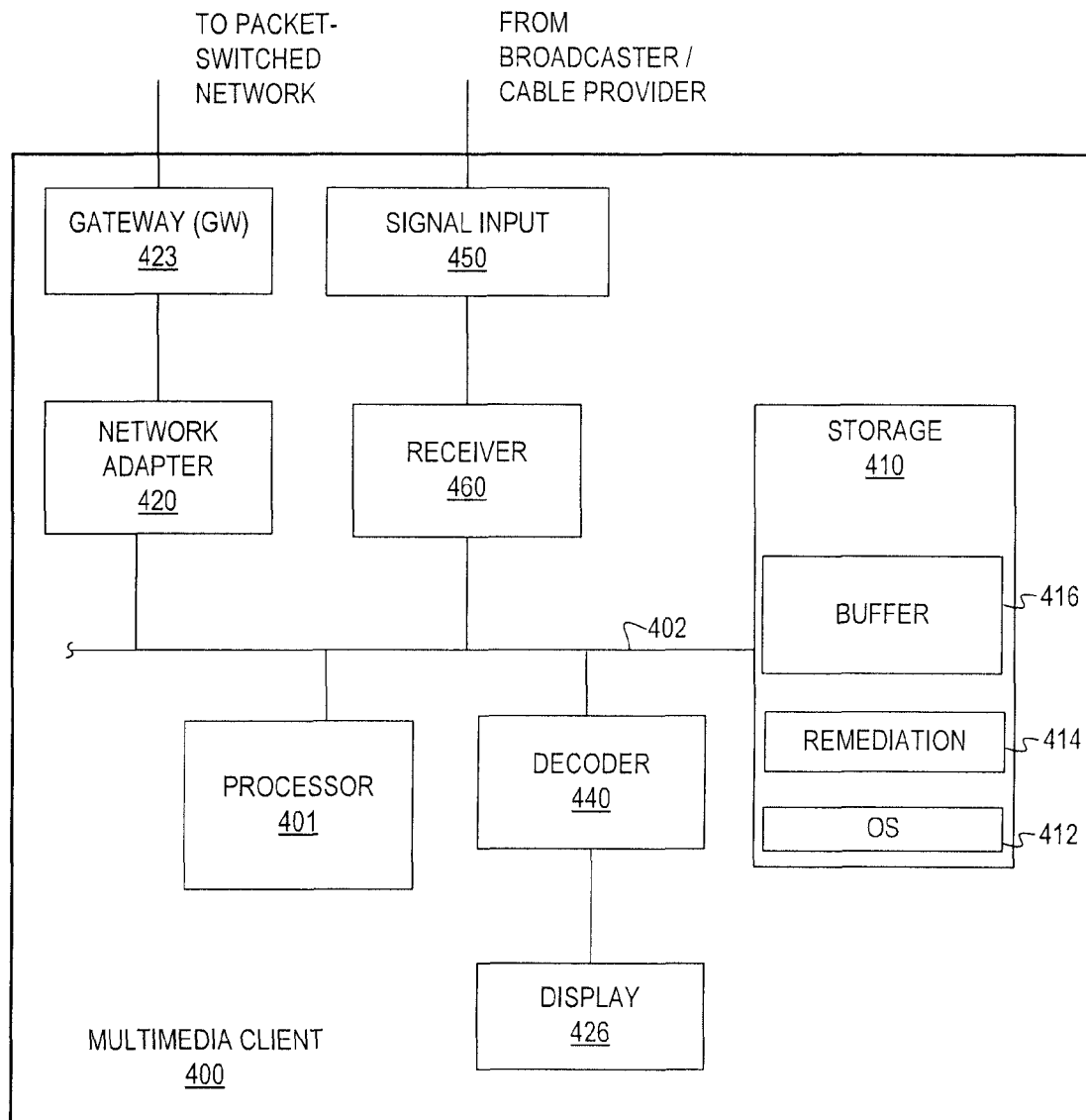


FIG. 4

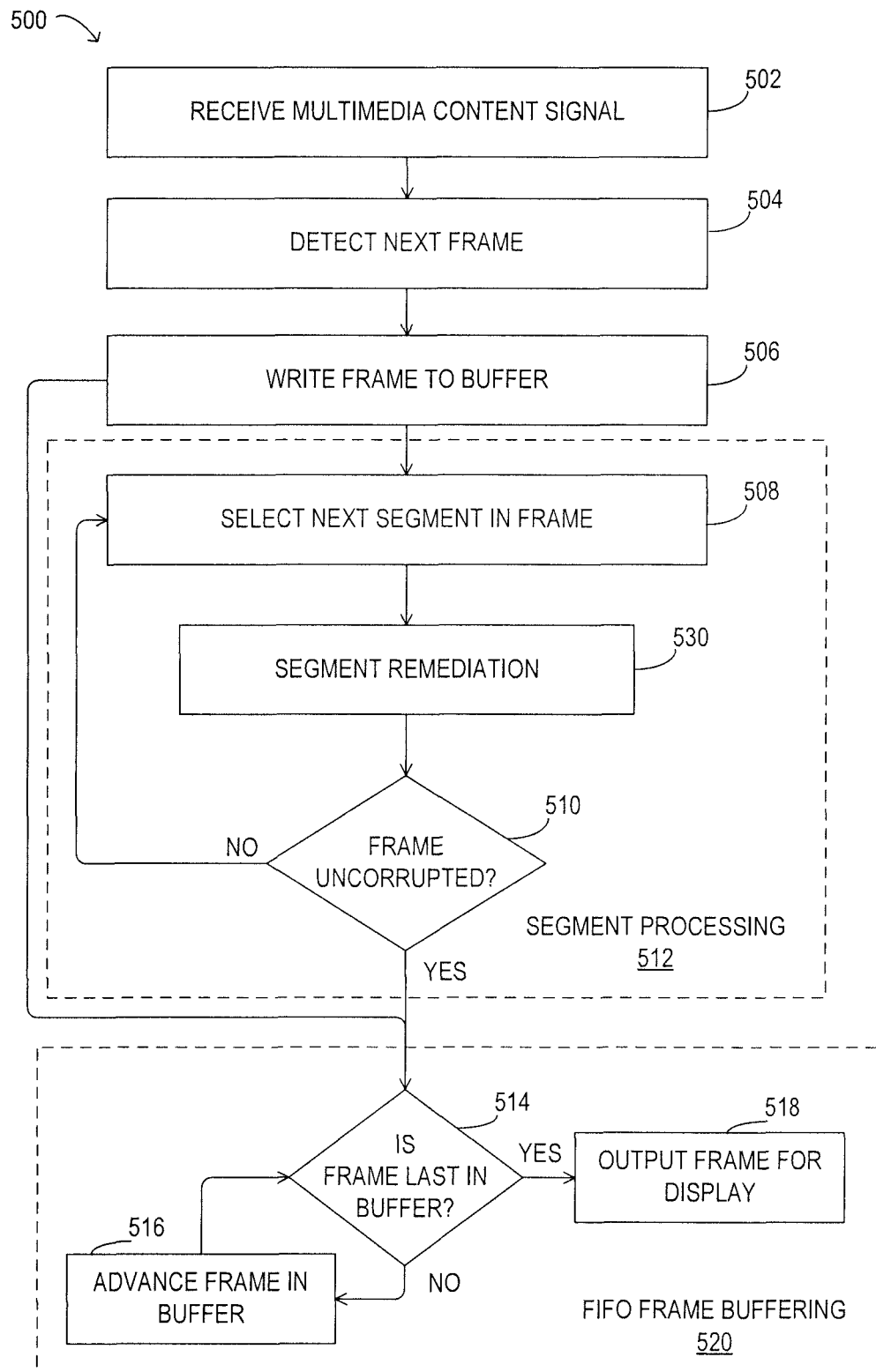


FIG. 5

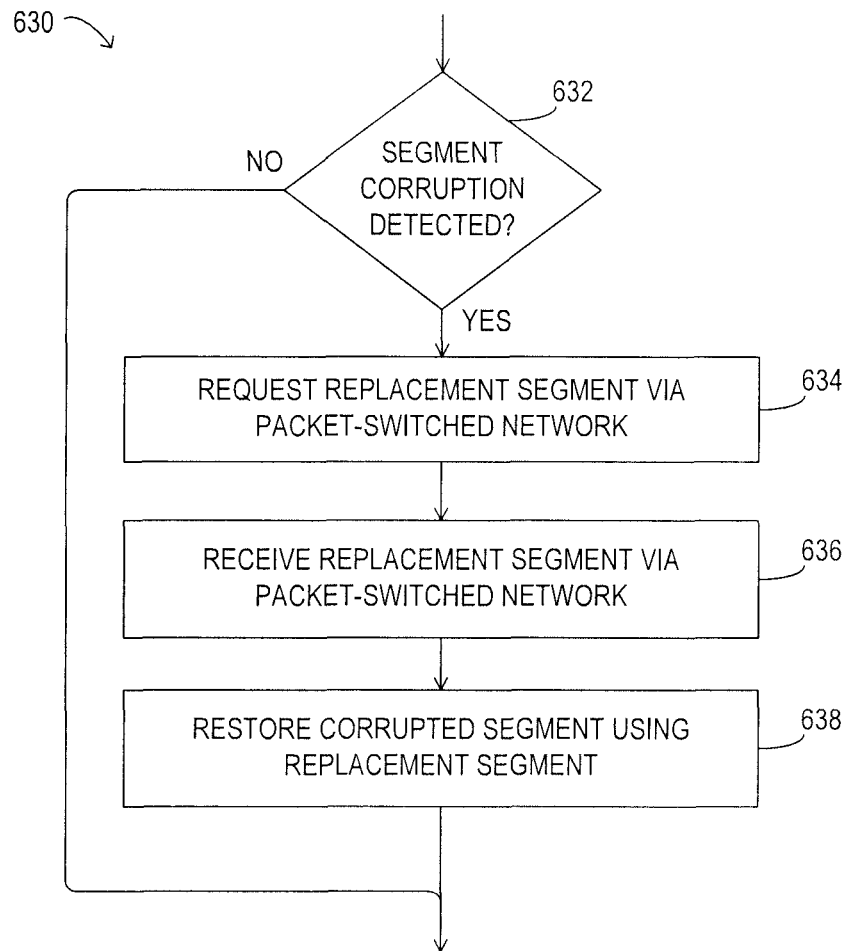


FIG. 6

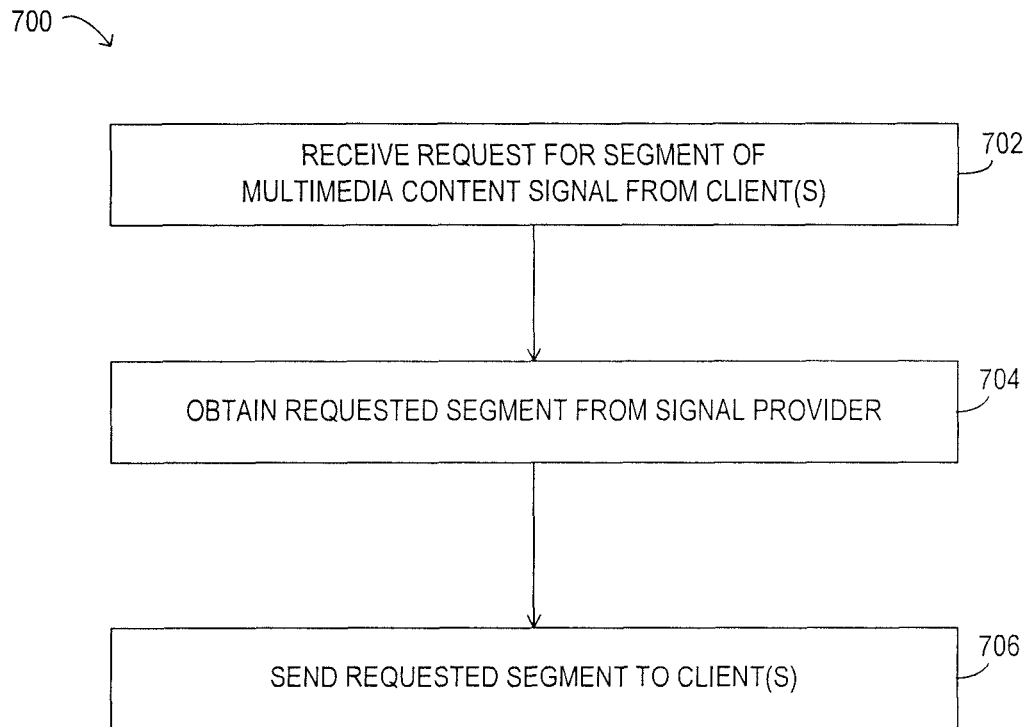


FIG. 7

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REMEDICATION OF TELEVISION SIGNALS USING A NETWORK BACK-CHANNEL

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Disclosure

The present disclosure relates to the reception of television signals and, more particularly, to remediating corrupted television signals.

2. Description of the Related Art

During the transmission process, television signals may be subject to errors that corrupt the television signal. The delivery systems for television signals often include redundancy mechanisms for error correction.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1-3 are block diagrams of selected elements of embodiments of multimedia content delivery systems;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of selected elements of an embodiment of a multimedia client device;

FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of a method for remediating a multimedia content signal;

FIG. 6 illustrates another embodiment of a method for remediating a multimedia content signal; and

FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of a method for obtaining multimedia content signal data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENT(S)

In one aspect, a disclosed method for reconstructing a transmitted television signal includes receiving the transmitted television signal. Responsive to determining that the television signal is corrupted, replacement data may be requested for a corrupted portion of the television signal. The replacement data may be received via a network. At least some of the corrupted portion may then be restored using the received replacement data. The method may further include outputting the television signal to a display device, including the restored portion of the television signal.

In some embodiments, the requesting is performed via the network, which may be a packet-switched network, such as the Internet. The method may further include buffering the transmitted television signal, while said restoring may be performed on the buffered signal. The replacement data may be received from an entity transmitting the television signal. In different embodiments, the television signal is terrestrially broadcast, broadcast from a satellite, galvanically transmitted via coaxial cable, or optically transmitted via fiber optic cable.

In another aspect, a disclosed service for providing portions of a broadcast television signal to a multimedia client includes receiving a request for an original portion of a broadcast television signal from the multimedia client. The service may further include obtaining the original portion of the broadcast television signal, and in response to the request, returning to the multimedia client the obtained original portion.

In some embodiments, the receiving and the returning are performed using a packet-switched network. In some cases, a plurality of requests may be received from a respective plurality of multimedia clients, such that the service includes multicasting the obtained original portion to the plurality of multimedia clients. The television signal may be broadcast wirelessly to the plurality of multimedia clients, which may be located in a common geographic media market. The

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original portion may be obtained from an entity responsible for broadcasting the television signal. In some cases, the obtained original portion may be reformatted for streaming over a packet-switched network.

In a further aspect, a disclosed device for remediating a digital television signal includes a processor, a receiver to receive the digital television signal, and memory media coupled to the processor, including processor executable instructions. The instructions may be executable to, responsive to determining that the television signal is deteriorated, request a faultless portion of the digital television signal corresponding to a deteriorated portion of the digital television signal, receive the faultless portion, and remediate at least some of the deteriorated portion using the received faultless portion. The instructions may further be executable to output the digital television signal to a display device, including the remediated portion of the television signal. The device may further include a network adapter configured for coupling to a packet-switched network.

In some embodiments, the instructions executable to request and receive may include instructions executable to communicate via the packet-switched network, while the faultless portion may be received via the packet-switched network. In certain instances, instructions are further executable to convert the received faultless portion from a packed-based format to a digital television signal suitable for display on a display device. The instructions may further be executable to buffer the digital television signal received by the receiver, wherein said instructions executable to remediate include instructions executable to access the buffered signal.

In yet another aspect, disclosed computer-readable memory media include processor executable instructions for correcting a television signal. The instructions are executable to determine if a received television signal is at least in part distorted. If the television signal is at least in part distorted, then the instructions are executable to request, via a packet-switched network, an error-free portion of data corresponding to a distorted portion of the television signal. The instructions may further be executable to receive, via the packet-switched network, the error-free portion of data, and correct at least some of the distorted portion using at least some of the received error-free portion of data. The instructions may still further be executable to subsequently output the television signal to a display device, including the corrected portion of the television signal.

In some embodiments, memory media further includes program instructions executable to buffer the received television signal, wherein said instructions executable to correct include instructions executable to access the buffered signal. The signal may be buffered in a first-in first-out (FIFO) manner, while the program instructions executable to correct may manipulate the buffered signal. The instructions may further be executable to select a segment of the buffered television signal, wherein said instructions executable to determine use the selected segment as the received television signal.

In the following description, details are set forth by way of example to facilitate discussion of the disclosed subject matter. It should be apparent to a person of ordinary skill in the field, however, that the disclosed embodiments are exemplary and not exhaustive of all possible embodiments.

Turning now to the drawings, FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating selected elements of an embodiment of a multimedia content delivery system. As depicted in FIG. 1, the system includes multimedia client 120, which is configured to receive multimedia content broadcast signal 141. Although one client 120 is depicted in FIG. 1, it will be

understood that broadcast signal **141** may be transmitted to a plurality of receivers using broadcast tower **140**. Broadcaster **150** uses broadcast tower **140** to disseminate the broadcast signal **141** over the air, including multimedia content, in a given geographical area. The geographic area may be a common geographic media market, such as a large city (not shown in FIG. 1).

Broadcaster **150** may itself be a producer of some portion of broadcast signal **141**. Broadcaster **150** may also receive multimedia content from multimedia content provider **160**, and use this content to generate broadcast signal **141**. Content may be provided to content provider **160** via other backbone networks and/or switching networks (not shown in FIG. 1), such that different types of content may be acquired via different types of acquisition resources. In certain embodiments, broadcaster **150** is a television station and broadcast signal **141** is a digital television signal.

Multimedia client **120**, as mentioned above, is configured to receive broadcast signal **141** for output of multimedia content (i.e., display, viewing, listening, etc.). In some embodiments, client **120** is configured to store broadcast signal **141**, and output stored multimedia content at a later time. Accordingly, client **120** may be a television device with recording and display capability. In some cases, client **120** is an interactive multimedia device, including network capability (see FIG. 4).

As shown in FIG. 1, client **120** is configured for connectivity via packet-switched network **130**. In some embodiments, network **130** is an Internet protocol (IP) compliant network. In certain cases, network **130** is the Internet. Network **130** may also be a private network. In some embodiments, network **130** is, at least in part, a coaxial cable network. In FIG. 1, network **130** provides connectivity between client **120** and multimedia service provider **110**. IP-compliant embodiments of network **130** may include a physical layer of unshielded twist pair cables, fiber optic cables, or a combination thereof. In some configurations, digital subscriber line (DSL) compliant twisted pair connections are provided between client **120** and a front-side node (not depicted) in network **130**, while fiber, cable or another broadband medium connects back-end resources to the node. In other embodiments, a broadband line may extend all the way to clients **120**. As will be discussed in detail below, the connection via network **130** may serve as a back-channel for requesting and providing multimedia content.

As depicted in FIG. 1, multimedia service provider **110** is configured to communicate with client **120** via packet-switched network **130**. It is noted that in some embodiments, network **130** is owned and/or operated by multimedia service provider **110**. In other embodiments, a third party may own and/or operate at least a portion of network **130**. Multimedia service provider **110** may further be configured to communicate with broadcaster **150** for obtaining multimedia content on request. In other words, multimedia service provider **110** may request and receive certain original portions of broadcast signal **141** via link **151**. The link **151** may be a network, similar to network **130** described above, or other suitable connectivity system. In some cases, link **151** is configured to communicate independent of broadcast tower **140** and broadcast signal **141**.

In FIG. 1, as client **120** receives multimedia broadcast signal **141**, a determination may be made that some portions of broadcast signal **141** are corrupted, degenerated, deteriorated, distorted or otherwise in error. The client may request multimedia service provider **110** to send certain portions of the broadcast signal **141** via network **130**. The multimedia

service provider **110** may then obtain original, error-free portions of broadcast signal **141** from broadcaster **150**, or another entity. The multimedia service provider **110** may then transmit the requested portions of broadcast signal **141** to client **120** via network **130**. In some cases, multimedia service provider **110** may multicast original portions of broadcast signal **141** to a plurality of clients via network **130**. Client **120** may receive the requested portions of broadcast signal **141** and use these to reconstruct multimedia content. In some embodiments, client **120** and multimedia service provider **110** are configured to reconstruct broadcast signal **141** in the original quality, such that broadcast errors or signal distortions introduced during broadcast are remediated.

Turning now to FIG. 2, a block diagram illustrating selected elements of an embodiment of a multimedia content delivery system is shown. Like-numbered elements in FIG. 2 are discussed above with respect to FIG. 1. As depicted in FIG. 2, multimedia client **120** is configured to receive multimedia content satellite signal **143** transmitted to a plurality of receivers using satellite **142**. Satellite broadcaster **152** uses satellite **142** to disseminate the satellite signal **143** over the air, including multimedia content, in a given geographical area. The geographic area may be a common geographic media market, such as a region or a nation (not shown in FIG. 1).

Satellite broadcaster **152** may itself be a producer of some portion of satellite signal **143**. Satellite broadcaster **152** may also receive multimedia content from multimedia content provider **160**, and use this content to uplink data to satellite **142**, which generates satellite signal **143**. In certain embodiments, satellite broadcaster **152** is a television network and satellite signal **143** is a digital television signal.

Multimedia client **120**, as mentioned above, is configured to receive satellite signal **143** for output of multimedia content (i.e., display, viewing, listening, etc.). In some embodiments, client **120** is configured to store satellite signal **143**, and output stored multimedia content at a later time.

As shown in FIG. 2, multimedia service provider **110** may further be configured to communicate with satellite broadcaster **152** for obtaining multimedia content on request. In other words, multimedia service provider **110** may request and receive certain original portions of satellite signal **143** via link **153**. The link **153** may be a network, similar to packet-switched network **130** described above, or other suitable connectivity system. In some cases, link **153** is configured to communicate independent of satellite **142** and satellite signal **143**.

In FIG. 2, as client **120** receives multimedia satellite signal **143**, a determination may be made that some portions of satellite signal **143** are corrupted, degenerated, deteriorated, distorted or otherwise in error. The client may request multimedia service provider **110** to send certain portions of the satellite signal **143** via network **130**. The multimedia service provider **110** may then obtain original, error-free portions of satellite signal **143** from satellite broadcaster **152**, or another entity. The multimedia service provider **110** may then transmit the requested portions of satellite signal **143** to client **120** via network **130**. In some cases, multimedia service provider **110** may multicast original portions of satellite signal **143** to a plurality of clients via network **130**. Client **120** may receive the requested portions of signal **143** and use these to reconstruct multimedia content. In some embodiments, client **120** and multimedia service provider **110** are configured to reconstruct satellite signal **143** in the

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original quality, such that broadcast errors or signal distortions introduced during broadcast are remediated.

Turning now to FIG. 3, a block diagram illustrating selected elements of an embodiment of a multimedia content delivery system is shown. Like-numbered elements in FIG. 3 are discussed above with respect to FIG. 1. As depicted in FIG. 3, multimedia client 120 is configured to receive multimedia content cable signal 145 transmitted to a plurality of receivers using cable modem termination system (CMTS) 144. Cable service provider 154 may use CMTS 144 to disseminate the cable signal 145 in a given geographical area. The geographic area may be a common geographic media market (not shown in FIG. 1).

Cable provider 154 may itself be a producer of some portion of cable signal 145. Cable provider 154 may also receive multimedia content from multimedia content provider 160, and use this content to generate cable signal 145. In certain embodiments, cable signal 145 is a digital television signal.

Multimedia client 120, as mentioned above, is configured to receive cable signal 145 for output of multimedia content (i.e., display, viewing, listening, etc.). In some embodiments, client 120 is configured to store cable signal 145, and output stored multimedia content at a later time.

As shown in FIG. 3, multimedia service provider 110 may further be configured to communicate with cable provider 154 for obtaining multimedia content on request. In other words, multimedia service provider 110 may request and receive certain original portions of cable signal 145 via link 155. The link 155 may be a network, similar to network 130 described above, or other suitable connectivity system. In some cases, link 155 is configured to communicate independent of CMTS 144 and cable signal 145.

In FIG. 3, as client 120 receives multimedia cable signal 145, a determination may be made that some portions of cable signal 145 are corrupted, degenerated, deteriorated, distorted or otherwise in error. Client 120 may request multimedia service provider 110 to send certain portions of the cable signal 145 via packet-switched network 130. The multimedia service provider 110 may then obtain original, error-free portions of cable signal 145 from cable service provider 154, or another entity. The multimedia service provider 110 may then transmit the requested portions of cable signal 145 to client 120 via network 130. In some cases, multimedia service provider 110 may multicast original portions of cable signal 145 to a plurality of clients via network 130. Client 120 may receive the requested portions of cable signal 145 and use these to reconstruct multimedia content. In some embodiments, client 120 and multimedia service provider 110 are configured to reconstruct cable signal 145 in the original quality, such that transmission errors or signal distortions introduced during transmission are remediated.

Turning now to FIG. 4, selected elements of one embodiment of multimedia client 400 are shown. In some instances, client 400 is exemplary of multimedia client 120 shown in FIG. 1. In the depicted embodiment, client 400 includes processor 401, decoder 440, storage 410, receiver 460, network adapter 420, gateway (GW) 423, signal input 450, and display device 426. It is noted that any combination of elements depicted in client 400 may be integrated into a single physical device, or interconnected as multiple physical devices.

In FIG. 4, GW 423 provides connectivity for client 400 to a network, such as network 130 (not explicitly shown in FIG. 4). GW 423 may provide an interface and conversion function between an external network and client-side local

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area network (LAN) (not shown in FIG. 4). In some embodiments, the client-side LAN may encompass or represent an IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) LAN, an IEEE 802.11-type (WiFi) LAN, or a combination thereof. GW 423 may include elements of a conventional DSL or cable modem. GW 423, in some embodiments, may further include routing functionality for routing multimedia content, conventional data content, or a combination of both in compliance with IP or another network layer protocol. GW 423 may still further include WiFi or another type of wireless access point to extend the client-side LAN to wireless-capable devices in proximity to GW 423. GW 423 may also provide a firewall (not depicted) between connected networks or network segments.

Client 400, as depicted in FIG. 4, may further include a display device or, more simply, a display 426. Display 426 may be implemented as a TV, a liquid crystal display screen, a computer monitor, or the like. Display 426 may comply with a display standard such as NTSC (National Television System Committee), PAL (Phase Alternating Line), or another suitable standard. Display 426 may include one or more speakers to play audio content. It is noted that in some embodiments, client 400 is itself implemented as a television apparatus having connectivity and functionality, as described herein. Accordingly, client 400 is enabled and configured to process incoming multimedia signals to produce audio and visual signals suitable for delivery to display 426 and any speakers (not depicted).

In the embodiment depicted in FIG. 4, client 400 includes processor 401 coupled via shared bus 402 to storage media collectively identified as storage 410. Client 400, as depicted in FIG. 4, further includes network adapter 420 that may interface client 400 to a client-side LAN (not shown) and GW 423, as discussed above. Client 400 is further shown in FIG. 4 including receiver 460 which may receive, amplify, filter, rectify and/or demodulate an incoming multimedia signal from signal input 450. In embodiments involving receipt of a broadcast signal, such as broadcast signal 141 in FIG. 1 or satellite signal 143 in FIG. 2, signal input 450 may be a suitable antenna or antenna system, and may include a pre-amplifier. In other embodiments involving receipt of a cable signal, such as signal 145 in FIG. 3, signal input 450, alone or in combination with receiver 460, may be a cable modem.

As depicted in FIG. 4, client 400 may include decoder 440 that may receive video and/or audio streams and may generate native format video and/or audio streams. Decoder 440 may employ any of various widely distributed video decoding algorithms including any of the Motion Pictures Expert Group (MPEG) standards or Windows Media Video (WMV) standards including WMV 9, which has been standardized as Video Codec-1 (VC-1) by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. Similarly decoder 440 may employ any of various audio decoding algorithms including Dolby® Digital, Digital Theatre System (DTS) Coherent Acoustics, and Windows Media Audio (WMA). The native format video and/or audio streams may be processed by decoder 440 to produce analog video and/or audio signals in a format compliant with display 426, which itself may not be a part of client 400. Display 426 may comply with NTSC, PAL or any other suitable television standard.

In FIG. 4, storage 410 encompasses persistent and volatile media, fixed and removable media, and magnetic and semiconductor media. Storage 410 is operable to store instructions, data, or both. Storage 410 as shown includes sets or sequences of instructions, namely, an operating system 412

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and a signal remediation program identified as remediation **414**. Operating system **412** may be a UNIX or UNIX-like operating system, a Windows® family operating system, or another suitable operating system. Storage **410** may further include buffer **416** for storing incoming multimedia content signals, which may be provided by receiver **460** via bus **402**. In some embodiments, buffer **416** is a first-in first-out (FIFO) buffer, while remediation **414** accesses and processes multimedia signals stored in buffer **416**.

Referring now to FIG. 5, one embodiment of a method **500** for remediating a multimedia content signal is shown. It is noted that the operations depicted in FIG. 5 may be rearranged, duplicated, or omitted in various embodiments of method **500**. Client **400**, as shown in FIG. 4, is configured to execute method **500**.

For descriptive clarity in FIG. 5, the multimedia content signal is assumed to be a digital television signal in the following discussion. A “frame” of the television signal is referred to herein as a time-correlated portion of the digital television signal, for example, an individual image for a given video channel. In some embodiments, a frame represents time-correlated portions of data for a plurality of channels, irrespective if the channels are selected (i.e., for viewing or recording). A “segment” as used herein refers to an atomic portion of a frame, for which remediation according to the methods described herein may be requested. In different embodiments, the size of a selected segment may vary relative to the size of a frame. In some embodiments, a segment represents a given number of image pixels in an image frame of a television video signal.

In method **500**, the incoming multimedia content signal is received (operation **502**). In different embodiments of method **500**, the incoming multimedia content signal may be broadcast signal **141**, satellite signal **143**, or cable signal **145** (see FIGS. 1-3). In some embodiments, signal input **450** (FIG. 4) is configured to receive the multimedia content signal, as in operation **502**. After receipt of the multimedia content signal in operation **502**, the next frame in the signal is detected (operation **504**). In some implementations, receiver **460** is configured for frame detection, as in operation **504**. After frame detection, method **500**, as shown in FIG. 5, follows two parallel and simultaneous paths as the incoming frame is written to the buffer (operation **506**).

One path, shown as a sub-process in FIG. 5, is referred to as segment processing **512**. Segment processing **512** includes the remediation operations performed on buffered frames, and is described relative to one buffered frame. It is noted that segment processing **512** may be repeated for subsequently buffered frames (not shown in FIG. 5). A segment in the buffered frame is selected (operation **508**). The segment may then be remediated (operation **530**, see also FIG. 6). After possible remediation in operation **530**, a decision is made whether or not the frame is presently uncorrupted (operation **510**). If the result of operation **510** is NO, then method **500** returns to operation **508**, from where additional segments are selected and processed. If the result of operation **510** is YES, then segment processing **512** is complete.

The other path which begins parallel to segment processing **512** is also a sub-process in FIG. 5, denoted as FIFO frame buffering **520**. FIFO frame buffering **520** involves the advancement of frames in the frame buffer and may be executed by buffer **416** (see FIG. 4). For a given frame, a decision is made whether the frame is the last frame in the buffer (operation **514**). If the result of operation **514** is YES, then the frame is output for display (operation **518**). If the result of operation **514** is NO, then the frame is advanced in

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the buffer (operation **516**). In some embodiments of operation **516**, frame advancement occurs synchronous to receiving a new frame in the buffer.

Since sub-processes **512** and **520** run parallel to one another, certain system constraints, such as buffer size, network capacity, processing capacity, etc., may govern the performance of a given embodiment of method **500**.

Referring now to FIG. 6, one embodiment of a method **630** for remediating a multimedia content signal is shown. In particular, method **630** depicts one embodiment of segment remediation for a given frame. Method **630** may serve as an example of operation **530**, shown in FIG. 5. First, a decision is made whether or not segment corruption in the frame is detected (operation **632**). If the result of operation **632** is NO, then method **630** is completed. If the result of operation **632** is YES, then a replacement segment for the corrupted segment is requested via packet-switched network (operation **634**). In some embodiments of operation **634**, the replacement segment is requested from multimedia service provider **110** via packet-switched network **130**, as shown in FIGS. 1-3. The replacement segment may then be received via packet-switched network (operation **636**). In certain embodiments of operation **636**, multimedia service provider **110** sends the replacement segment via packet-switched network **130**, as shown in FIGS. 1-3. Then, the corrupted segment is replaced using the replacement segment (operation **638**). Although method **630** is described with respect to a single segment, multiple instances of method **630** may be executed in parallel. In some cases, method **630** involves requesting and receiving multiple segments for restoring a corrupted frame.

Referring now to FIG. 7, one embodiment of method **700** for obtaining multimedia content signal data is shown. It is noted that in some embodiments, method **700** is performed by multimedia service provider **110**. A request for an original segment from a multimedia content signal is received from one or more clients (operation **702**). In some implementations of operation **702**, client **120** specifies a segment for remediation in the request received by multimedia service provider **110**. In some cases, a plurality of clients request the same segment in operation **702**. Next, the requested segment is obtained from a signal provider of the original multimedia content signal (operation **704**). In operation **704**, multimedia service provider **110** may communicate via link **151** with broadcaster **150**, via link **153** with satellite broadcaster **152**, or via link **155** with cable service provider **154** (see FIGS. 1-3), for obtaining the requested original segment. After obtaining the requested original segment in operation **704**, the requested segment is sent to one or more clients (operation **706**). In some embodiments, a segment is multicast to a plurality of clients in operation **706**.

The above disclosed subject matter is to be considered illustrative, and not restrictive, and the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications, enhancements, and other embodiments which fall within the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure. Thus, to the maximum extent allowed by law, the scope of the present disclosure is to be determined by the broadest permissible interpretation of the following claims and their equivalents, and shall not be restricted or limited by the foregoing detailed description.

What is claimed is:

1. A client device, comprising:

a processor;

a co-axial cable receiver to receive a multimedia content signal from a cable service provider via a co-axial medium, the multimedia content signal carrying a television program;

an adapter to receive replacement multimedia content from a broadband service provider, different than the cable service provider, via a broadband IP medium different than the co-axial medium;

memory media, accessible to the processor, including 5
processor-executable program instructions that, when executed by the processor, perform operations comprising:

receiving, from the cable service provider via the co-axial medium, the multimedia content signal carrying the television program; 10

responsive to detecting a corrupted portion of the television program received from the co-axial medium, obtaining replacement multimedia content from the broadband service provider via the broadband IP medium; and 15

responsive to receiving the replacement multimedia content via the broadband IP medium, remediating the corrupted portion of the television program to produce 20

a remediating television program;

providing the remediating television program to a decoder; and

generating, by the decoder, a native format video stream in a format compliant with a television display; 25

wherein:

the television program comprises a plurality of frames; and 30

receiving the multimedia content signal includes:

detecting a particular frame in the multimedia content signal;

storing the particular frame in a buffer to create a buffered frame; and 35

determining whether the buffered frame is corrupted;

the particular frame consists of a plurality of frame segments;

each of the plurality of frame segments corresponds to a particular number of image pixels; and 40

determining whether the buffered frame is corrupted includes determining whether any of the frame segments is corrupted.

2. A method, comprising: 45

receiving from a resource of a first multimedia provider, by a multimedia client device, via a co-axial medium, a television signal carrying a television program;

responsive to detecting a corrupted portion of the television program received via the co-axial medium from the first multimedia provider, communicating, via a second transmission medium, different than the co-axial medium, with a resource of a second multimedia provider, different than the first multimedia provider, to obtain replacement multimedia content via the second transmission medium; 50

responsive to receiving the replacement multimedia content via the second transmission medium, remediating the corrupted portion to produce a remediating television program; and 55

processing the remediating television program to generate a native format video stream in a format compliant with a television display;

wherein: 60

the television program comprises a plurality of frames; and

receiving the multimedia content signal includes:

detecting a particular frame in the multimedia content signal;

storing the particular frame in a buffer to create a buffered frame; and

determining whether the buffered frame is corrupted; the particular frame consists of a plurality of frame segments;

each of the plurality of frame segments corresponds to a particular number of image pixels; and

determining whether the buffered frame is corrupted includes determining whether any of the frame segments is corrupted.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein:

the particular frame comprises a next frame in the television signal.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

determining a size of the frame segments based on a size of the particular frame, wherein each frame consists of a particular number of frame segments.

5. A non-transitory computer readable medium including processor executable instructions that, when executed by a processor of a multimedia client device, cause the client device to perform operations, comprising:

receiving, via a co-axial medium, a multimedia content signal transmitted by a transmitter of a first system, the multimedia content signal including a television program; 5

responsive to detecting a corrupted portion of the multimedia content signal received via the co-axial medium, communicating with a network server of a broadband provider, different than a content provider of the multimedia content signal, via a broadband IP medium, different than the co-axial medium, to obtain replacement multimedia content via the broadband IP medium; 10

responsive to receiving the replacement multimedia content via the broadband IP medium from the network server, remediating the corrupted portion to produce a remediating multimedia content signal; and

providing the remediating multimedia content signal to a decoder; 15

generating, by the decoder, a native format video stream in a format compliant with a television display

wherein:

the television program comprises a plurality of frames; and

receiving the multimedia content signal includes:

detecting a particular frame in the multimedia content signal;

storing the particular frame in a buffer to create a buffered frame; and

determining whether the buffered frame is corrupted; 20

the particular frame consists of a plurality of frame segments;

each of the plurality of frame segments corresponds to a particular number of image pixels; and

determining whether the buffered frame is corrupted includes determining whether any of the frame segments is corrupted.

6. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 5, wherein the television program includes a sequence of frames and wherein: 25

detecting the particular frame comprises detecting a next frame in the sequence of frames.

7. The non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 6, further comprising:

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determining a frame segment size based on a size of the particular frame.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein communicating via the second transmission medium comprises communicating via a packet switched network. 5

9. The method of claim **8**, wherein the packet switched network comprises the Internet.

10. The method of claim **1**, wherein the television signal comprises a terrestrially broadcast television signal.

11. The method of claim **1**, wherein the television signal 10 comprises a satellite signal.

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